Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1802. [No. 451.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

at ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
May 24 Vendue-Master.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be Sold at the Auction Room,

4th proof Jamaica Rum in hogsheads,
Holland Gin in pipes and bls.
New-England Rum in bls.
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Lisbon Wine in pipes,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in bls.
Soap, Candles and Chocolate *in boxes,*
Pepper in bags,
Castor Oil in bottles,
Fig Blue in kegs.

Together with a large quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Chintzes and Calicoes,
Sprigg'd, lappet, jaconet and book muslins and muslin shawls,
White and coloured Marseilles and muslinetts,
Linen and cotton checks,
Bandannoes, flags and chequered silk handkerchiefs,
Large and small fans,
Irish and German linens,
Mens and Womens' saddles,
A quantity of mens' and womens' shoes.

THOMAS MOORE,
May 24 Auctioneer.

Public Sale.

At 10 o'clock on THURSDAY the 27th instant, will be sold on the premises,

FIVE LOTS of GROUND

On Duke street, extending in front on Duke street from the corner of Pitt street to an alley on the west side of the brick house now occupied by Elisha Janney; this ground is divided into four lots of 26 feet each, and one of 25 feet 6 inches, by 102 feet in depth to an alley of 18 feet wide, that leads westward to Pitt street.

A credit of 6 months will be given for one half of the purchase money, and nine months for the remainder;—bonds will be required of the purchaser, and when the first payment is made, a bond will be given by the seller to make a good title when the last payment is received.—The title to said property is undoubted, and from its situation likely to encrease in value speedily.

P. G. MARSTELLER, V. M.
May 19. dac

An apprentice wanted.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

(For the Benefit of the Underwriters,)

The following Goods, viz.

I. W. 9 bales British osnaburgs,
do. 1 bale fine flannels,
do. 1 bale kerseymeres,
do. 1 box colour'd threads.
I. R. and Co. 1 bale of British osnaburgs,
do. 1 trunk cotton hose,
do. felt hats in boxes.
R. No. 2. 1 trunk Irish linens,
do. 17. 1 box of ginghams.
R. T. H. and Co. No. 80. one trunk Manchester goods,
do. 60. 1 trunk hosiery,
do. 68. 1 box pins and needles,

and about 30 casks nails from 4d to 20d. —damaged on board the brig Union, captain Woodhouse, on her passage from London.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
May 21. Vendue-Master.

Sales by Auction.

Sales of damaged GOODS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 26th inst. at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the auction room, for the benefit of the underwriters,

R. W. Nos. 1 to 7—7 bales of British osnaburgs,
do. 26. 1 bale sheeting,
do. 28. 1 do. do.
R. V. No. 19—1 trunk muslins and muslin shawls.
C. P. No. 1—1 trunk Irish Linens,
do. 3. one case sheeting,
do. 4. one trunk hosiery,
do. 10. one bale osnaburg,
do. 17. one bale of superfine broad cloth,

Damaged on board the brig Union, capt. Woodhouse, on her passage from London.

THOS. MOORE,
May 22. Auctioneer.

RICHARD VEITCH

Has imported by the brig Union, captain Woodhouse, from London, and offers for sale, by the piece or package, at his warehouse on King street,

A general Assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Amongst which are,

Superfine Mens' and Ladies' Cloths and Cassimeres,
Fashionable Buttons, and Waistcoating,
Irish linens, 5-4 sheetings, and diaper,
Osnaburgs, housewife and Lancashire dowlas,
Printed calicoes, chintzes, and dimities,
Ticks, checks, stripes, stuffs, and Scotch gauze,
Cambric, jaconet and other fancy muslins,
Cotton and thread hosiery, and ladies' gloves,
Color'd crapes, and figured sarsnetts,
Fashionable cotton trimmings, girdles, ribbons, silk handkerchiefs,
One case bonnetts, &c. &c.

May 18. d2w 2aw6w

Philadelphia Bar Iron,

A few tons just arrived by capt. Hand, and if the subscriber meets with encouragement in the sale, he will endeavor to keep a constant supply of it.

He has three boxes of

WINDOW GLASS, 10 by 8,

And

COARSE SALT,

fit for the fisheries, to sell.

A Lot or two to rent for five years, in the Gut, near the Spring where a tan yard was once begun.

Wm. Hartshorne.

5th mo. 3d. d

An excellent School Book.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By John V. Thomas,

A new Introduction to Reading,

OR,

A Collection of Easy Lessons,

arranged on an approved plan, and calculated to facilitate the improvement of youth. The sixth edition.

Price 50 cents.

May 24.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale by R. and J. GRAY, King street,

A new Introduction to Reading,

OR,

A Collection of Easy Lessons,

arranged on an approved plan, and designed as an introduction to the Speaker, English Reader, Columbian Orator, &c.

Price 50 cents strongly bound in leather.

The paper, print, and binding of this work are far superior to the generality of school books.

May 24. d

SPRING GOODS

By the Union, capt. Woodhouse, from London, will be opened immediately and for sale by the subscriber,

JAMES WILSON.

Also,

100 casks best London Brown Stout, 6 doz. each.

May 18. d3w

WILLIAM LOWRY

HAS REMOVED FROM GEORGETOWN TO ALEXANDRIA, AND IMPORTED

By the ship Tyson, from Liverpool, via Baltimore, and now opening for sale, at the store lately occupied by John Ramsey, *King-street,*

A quantity of

EARTHEN WARE,

in crates assorted.

Also,

A quantity of Dry Goods,

suitable for the season, and is in daily expectation of receiving an additional supply of those articles by the first arrivals from Britain. Country storekeepers and others will find it their interest in giving him a call, as he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.

April 30. d

Just received from Norfolk, and for sale by the subscriber,

Fresh Lemons by the box or retail; excellent soft shell'd almonds and oranges; muskadel raisins; double and single Glo'ster cheese, tamarinds, &c. &c. with 700 bushels of Lisbon Salt.

ABEL WILLIS.

May 4. d

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received per the Paul Seiman, via Baltimore, and Union, capt. Woodhouse, from London,

A supply of suitable GOODS for the season, which are now opening and will be sold low by the package or piece, and he is in daily expectation of receiving further supplies.

N. B. He has also for sale, China in boxes and Sadlery.

May 19. d

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

Have received by the brig UNION, *from* LONDON—a great part of their

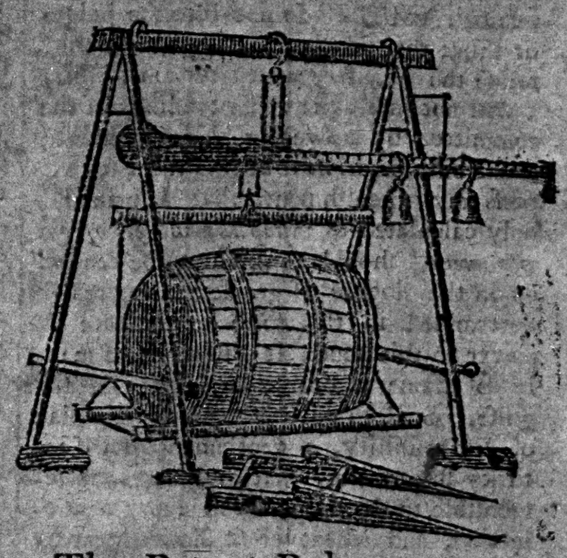
SPRING GOODS,

and are daily expecting the balance by the ship United States from Liverpool.

They have likewise for sale,

Rum in hogsheads,
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
An extensive assortment of Liverpool Earthen Ware in crates,
German Osnaburgs.

May 18. d



The Patent Balance,

FOR WEIGHING OUNCES OR TONS,

For sale—At the store of

JOHN G. LADD.

The price of this valuable instrument is less than one half the cost of scales and weights for weighing large draughts. Its accuracy is superior to any other mode of weighing, as the brass called weights are not liable to the influence of corrosion, which gradually reduces iron weights; and in transporting and in using, more than one half the labor is saved.

N. B. Mr. Dearborn, the patentee, is now in this city, with testimonies of the above mentioned, and other important advantages attending the use of the Patent Balance. Gentlemen who wish to peruse those testimonies, to witness experiments, or to engage beams of any size, will be received with attention at Gadsby's Tavern, or at the store above mentioned.

Alexandria, May 18 d

A Malaga Cargo,

Just received per brigantine Commerce, capt. Baldwin, consisting of the following articles, which will commence landing this day at Vowell's wharf,

450 qr. casks Mountain Wine,
50 do. Sherry,
50 do. Vintage,
140 do. containing 4 ann,
500 qr. bls. Sun Raisins,
500 boxes Muscatel do.
86 do. Bloom Raisins,
50 jars do.
25 serons soft shell'd Almonds,
22 boxes Almonds in kernels,
77 boxes Castile Soap.

Apply to

J. and T. VOWELL, or
JAMES KEITH, jun.

May 24. d3t

Sales by Auction.

Sales of Goods and Furniture.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 26th inst. will be sold at the Auction Room,

Two trunks of Cotton Hose,
1 trunk Umbrellas, 1 trunk Ribbons, together with a variety of

Household Furniture,

consisting of mahogany and walnut dining tables, mahogany and windsor chairs, carpets, large looking glasses, feather beds, plated urns, butter boats and bread baskets, silver candlesticks and goblets, large brass andirons, 1 elegant chimney clock, and a number of other articles.

THOS. MOORE,
May 24. Auctioneer.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale, by Cottom and Stewart, Booksellers, Royal street,

Price 50 cents,

A new Introduction to Reading,

OR,

A Collection of Easy Lessons,

arranged on an approved plan, calculated to acquire with ease a fluency of speech, and to facilitate the improvement of youth —designed as an introduction to the Speaker, English Reader, Columbian Orator, &c. &c.

☞ Country merchants supplied with school books, writing paper, paper hangings, and every other article in their line, on the most reasonable terms.

May 24. d

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, February 25.

Debate on the bill received from the Senate entitled "An Act to repeal certain acts respecting the organization of the courts of the U. States."

(Mr. Griswold' speech continued.)

Under this general scheme of responsibility one gentleman has gone sir far as to say, that the judges are responsible to the legislature under the power given to appropriate money for the payment of their salaries, and if we do not like the judges or think the salaries too high, we may refuse the necessary appropriations. Sir, I will not insult the understandings of the committee by answering this argument; and I only mention it at this time, to express my astonishment, that a principle only calculated to "*stop the wheels of government*," should at this time be renewed on the floor. If gentlemen are really determined in this form to arrogate all power to this house, it will be more manly to assume it openly and without disguise. Still however, pursuing this plan of responsibility, a gentleman from Kentucky has told us, that the judges are responsible to the people upon every new election, and whenever it shall appear by the result of the elections, that the people are opposed to the political opinions of the judges, they are, as I suppose, to be tumbled from their places, and the seats of justice are to be filled with men, whose minds will bend more easily to the will of the prevailing faction. On what page of the constitution the gentleman from Kentucky has found this alarming principle, it is impossible for me to say. I can therefore only declare, that in my judgment it is subversive of every provision in that instrument, and must convert the courts into revolutionary tribunals, and render them the mere agents of a prevailing faction to execute vengeance on their political opponents.

A further argument has been urged to prove the dependence of judges on the executive power, & that the limitation in the constitution upon the power of removal applies only to the president, drawn from a principle which exists in all monarchal governments; that principle is, *that the judicial authority is only an emanation from the executive power, and a branch of it.* Sir, gentlemen who have repeated this principle, appear to be insensible, that it has no application to the form of government in this country. In unlimited momnarchies, it is true that the legislative, the executive, and the judicial powers are all united in the same person. The monarchs makes the law, decides upon it and carries it into execution. This constitutes the essence of despotism. In limited monarchies, such as that of England, the legislative power is at this time in reality separated from the executive, although the judicial power remains still nominally united to the executive, and was so in fact, before the revolution, yet in effect the act of Parliament which renders the judges independent, has separated this department from the executive power, and in this country, pursuing the great object of rendering the three departments of government independent of each other, we have as well in our national, as state constitutions, provided that these departments should not depend upon, or be subordinate, the one to the other. The theory of our government supposes, that the department which enacts the law should neither expound it, or carry it into execution—that the department whose province it is to expound the law, should not be entrusted with its execution. By assigning to each department in this form, its distinct duties, and establishing the independence of each, in the exercise of its appropriate functions, we have attained, if the principle is preserved, more security against the power of oppression, than any nation ever enjoyed. The legislature may pass unconstitutional laws, depriving the people of rights which the constitution has guaranteed, but these laws can never be executed so long as an enlightened and independent court remains to expound them. The ambition of an unprincipled first magistrate may desire the ruin of individuals who are opposed to his ambitious projects, but the vengeance of executive power can never reach the man of virtue, so long as he is protected by the courts of his country. Gentlemen then who attempt to engraft upon our constitution the theory of monarchies, ought to learn, that they do not apply to our form of government, and that the expression of the constitution which was designed to give independence to the judges, could not have been designed to guard the judges against the executive more than the legislative power. Its object was, to render the judicial a distinct department, and to leave the judges without the fear of removal, to exercise their legal and constitutional powers.

Gentlemen have likewise said, that our theory destroys itself, that whilst we are supporting the independence of the judges, we admit that they are exposed to an impeachment by one branch of the legislature before the other, on which, they may be found guilty of misdemeanors and expelled from office; and that the fear of impeachment will operate more strongly upon their passions, render them more submissive to the legislative will, and more effectually destroy their independence, than the power of removal claimed under the present bill. To this consideration, I answer; that a judge can only be removed upon impeachment, by the concurring voices of two thirds of the members of the senate; and if the period ever should arrive when a majority of the house of representatives should become sufficiently corrupt to go into the senate with an impeachment, against a virtuous judge, and two thirds of that body should be found base enough to support it, it will then be of little importance, what becomes of your courts or your judges. The form of government which we have established can never survive the corruption of that day, and when depravity shall have gained so strong a foothold in the legislative department, the whole political body must be contaminated, and instead of being the citizens of a free government, we shall be fit only to be the slaves of a master. Sir, the constitution, by requiring that a majority of the house of representatives, and two thirds of the senate, shall concur in an impeachment and conviction, has secured to the judge, his independence in ordinary and in violent times, but it was impossible to secure him against the convulsions of a revolution, or the more certain effects of total degeneracy and corruption.

To be continued.

FROM THE N. Y. DAILY ADVERTISER.

Rights of Neutrals.

IT is but within a few years, that the "Laws of Nations," as a science, has been studied or generally understood in our country. Indeed but a few years have elapsed since the United States became an independent nation, or acquired an interest in those rights which are allowed to attach only to independent sovereignties.—During the revolutionary war our citizens understood and were governed by those rules which the civilized communities of Europe have adopted, when in a state of *hostility*. But it was not until the late European war that we were called by sad experience to understand and to defend "the rights of a neutral nation." Unfortunately we have had to contend with nations, whose maritime force so vastly surpassed ours, that our only weapons were remonstrance and complaint. But the season of war being now past, we may indulge a hope, that the government of the late belligerent powers, on calmly reviewing their conduct, will do us the justice to which we are entitled—and instead of defending principles, adopted under the pressure of "existing circumstances," will nobly acknowledge errors hastily embraced, and repair injuries by us undeservedly sustained. In reviewing the cases of capture and condemnation that will arise before European tribunals, on claims of American citizens, one of the radical points of enquiry will always be, "What are the Rights of Neutrals?" To settle some fixed principles on this interesting topic has been the aim of many distinguished writers, Several able works on this subject have lately appeared in Europe, from the pens of Professor Schegu, Dr. Ward, Citizen Hautrive, and others. In the United States, it has excited enquiry and observation. Mr. William Barton, of Pennsylvania, has published an elaborate work on this branch of the law of nations.—Mr. Webster, of Connecticut, has lately presented the American public with a volume of miscellaneous tracts, Political and Commercial. Of his Address to the President of the United States, and his account of the Bank, &c. we shall only say they are worthy of a general and an attentive perusal—of the latter, we shall present a short analysis to-morrow. From his dissertation on the Rights of Neutrality, in which commercial men are more deeply interested, we shall extract a few passages, which will at once evince the ability, and the sound, liberal and truly *American* principles, which characterize this work. A work, which with considerable learning and ingenuity, defends the principle so long asserted by the Northern Powers of Europe, against the *usurping* claims of Great-Britain—that "free ships should make free goods." In page 195, Mr. W. contends:—

"In regard to seizures on the ocean, an important question is to be discussed.

If the principle was just, that belligerent nations have a right to seize their enemy's goods, wherever they find them, on the territories of either of the parties, yet it is agreed by all writers and all men, that the parties have no right to enter on the territories of a neuter party, to seek the goods of their enemy. This is admitted to be true on land, with an exception however of an extreme case, where an enemy cannot be attacked without violating neutral ground, as in the case of a fort situated on the verge of an enemy's country, adjoining the limits of friendly territory. See Vattel. B. 3. Ch. 7, Sec. 120, 132. Burlemaque, part 4, Ch. 7 and 8. Liv. 28, 21.

But this principle has never been extended to give the owners of neutral ships on the high seas, or their sovereigns, complete exclusive jurisdiction over them, in as ample manner as they possess the right and jurisdiction over houses and lands. Yet I venture to affirm that no good reason exists for the distinction.

It is incident to the very nature of property or ownership, that the owner has a power over the property, and a right to exercise it in exclusion of every other person. It is equally incident to the very nature of sovereignty, that the supreme authority of the sovereign is to be exercised, in exclusion of every other person or power. On these principles, the territories of neutrals are held sacred in time of war, and no belligerent can step his foot on them, without permission of the sovereign, or infringing the rights of sovereignty. To suppose a qualified right in nations at war, to occupy neutral ground, upon pressing occasions, is to admit pretensions incompatible with sovereignty, and open a door for every species of abuse. I cannot, therefore, assent to the exception above mentioned, that a belligerent, may, on, any occasion, lawfully enter on the territory of a neutral, without permission from the sovereign. Cases of this kind occur, and are sometimes overlooked, for the sake of peace; but they are to be considered as infractions of the jus publicun; not as precedents authorising such trespasses.

Equally conclusive are the arguments in favor of the exclusive jurisdiction of neutrals over their own ships on the seas. It is admitted, on all hands, that the ocean is the common highway of mankind; and that no nation can appropriate it to their own use exclusively. The only right to a particular and exclusive jurisdiction on the ocean usually admitted, as within such limits along the shores of a country, as to enable the sovereign of the country to protect his subjects from injury and invasion. By usage and consent of nations, the waters within a maritime league of the shore, are held to be within the exclusive jurisdiction of the sovereign of the country.

But there is another case in which a temporary exclusive jurisdiction over a patricularly part of the ocean, may be lawfully exercised. This is the case of a ship, which, while on the high seas, bears with it a complete ownership and jurisdiction over the place it occupies. The owner of the ship has an exclusive right to so much of the water, as is necessary, for the time being, to give the ship a free unmolested passage; and any master of another ship, who invades that portion of the water, thus occupied or necessary for a free passage, or who in any manner annoys the occupant, is as much a trespasser, and subject to respond in damages, as a man who breaks his neighbor's inclosure on land.

Equally exclusive is the jurisdiction of the sovereign, over the vessels of his subjects on the high seas; and in conformity with this principle all injuries committed on board of a ship, in the remotest seas, are supposed to be committed in some country within the territorial dominons of the sovereign, and actions for the same are triable only before his tribunals.

Those principles result from the very nature of society, of ownership and of sovereignty. The practice, therefore, of stopping ships on the ocean, without permission of the owners, searching them and taking out an enemy's goods, or turning them out of their course, so far from being a natural right of powers at war, is a direct violation of the *right* of *property* of *sovereignty*. It is incompatible with the exclusive power of an owner over his own property that a stranger should exercise a qualified or temporary right over that property. Nor can any such right exist, unless derived from the consent of the owner or his sovereign. Every pretence or claim to a right of search, being a claim in derogation of the exclusive rights of ownership, and sovereignty, must be derived from the assent of the party whose rights are abridged, or from usurpation."

And again, in page 182, he says,

"In general, the practice of privateering and the interruption of neutrals, has no apparent effect on war. It is a game in which the winnings and losses are nearly balanced—and the nations are neither enriched nor impoverished, to a degree that can affect their resources. It is a practice, however, immensely prejudicial to nations at peace, especially to those whose productions are most useful in war. It engenders a hostile, ferocious spirit on the ocean, where licentiousness is encouraged by the expectation of impunity; it makes the property of the industrious husbandman and merchant, the prey of the idle and needy adventurer; it alienates man from man; weakens the sense of moral obligation, and generates or exasperates national animosity.

Men, who write and prate about the "rights of belligerent nations," seem to consider *war* as the chief business of man. Look into the books on the law of nations and there see men vindicating the barbarous maxims of savage tribes, citing them as the ground of the *jus publicum*; and treating of war, as a lawful trade or occupation, in which nations may engage with as little ceremony, as a company of merchants may fit out a ship to the South Seas. But when men shall cease to let fashion and prejudice guide their opinions, they will adopt the sound principles of the court of Denmark, which in the declaration respecting the confederacy of the year 1780, has laid down the position, "That a nation independent and neuter, does not lose by the wars of others, the rights which she had before the war, because the war still exists between her and all the belligerent powers. Without receiving or being obliged to follow the laws of either of them, she is allowed to follow, in all places, contraband excepted, the traffic which she would have a right to do, if peace existed with all Europe, as it exists with her."

This is the broad principle of natural and political justice, derived from the very constitution of independent societies, and the nature of sovereignty. A nation at war has no right over a nation at peace, which it had not before the war. To suppose a belligerent nation to have a right to abridge the rights of a nation at peace, is to admit the principle, that a nation at peace ceases to be an independent sovereignty, by the single act of the belligerent—or that one nation may restrain and limit the rights of another, without its consent. It is therefore derogatory to the sovereignty of a state, that another power, by an exparte act, as by a proclamation of war against a third nation, should be permitted to vary or modify the rights, which such state enjoyed before the proclamation. And hence it is that no nation at war can claim as a *natural right*, or as a *law of public justice*, the power of abridging the trade of a neutral, acknowledged to be her right in time of peace. Every admissible restriction of this sort must be derived from the consent of the neutral, that is, from convention; and every restriction not thus authorized, is usurpation and despotism.

The principle, that the necessity of defence justifies a belligerent in depriving its adversary of supplies, has no foundation in reason or law. The rule is void for uncertainty; for it is not only uncertain when such necessity exists, but no standard or tribunal exists, by which it can be made certain. It is a question which, from the want of a common arbiter must be left to be decided by the parties interested; and we know by events, that, in every war, even for a point of honor, or a distant island, the plea of necessity is pressed into the service of the warring nations, to authorise depredations on peaceable nations."

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NEW-YORK, May 22.

Captain Troup, of the schooner Eagle from Montego-Bay, informs us that on his passage to this port in lat. 32, Savannah light-house bearing E. S. E. distant about 31 leagues, he fell in with the ship Elizabeth of Portland, at that time out two days from Savannah, the captain of which informed him that the day he left land he found the ship making water so fast that it was impossible to keep her free, and that he had determined to abandon her. A schooner from N. Carolina was alongside, taken out what property could be be preserved. The Eagle gave her every assistance, and received on board 45 bales of cotton; and when she left her there were 15 feet water in her hold.

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Entered, ships Charleston, Hussey, Liverpool; Brisies, Christie, do. William and Margaret, Reynolds, Greenock; Diana, M'Call, Canton; Ulysses, Denmore, Oporto; brig Matilda, Roch, Havannah; Canton, Case, St. Michaels; schrs. Eagle, Troup, Jamaica; Manhattan, Bournham, New-Orleans; Generous Friend, Hazard, Guadaloupe; sloop Republican, Sherman, Richmond.

Cleared, ships Fame, Law, Bristol; George, Campbell, Greenock.

Arrived since our last,

Ship William and Margaret, Reynolds, from Greenock. April 12, spoke the ship United States, from Liverpool bound to Philadelphia. Lat. 49 10, N. April 17, spoke the ship Sisters, from Charleston bound to London, 30 days out—also, ship Howard, Black, from this port for Greenock 3 days out.

Ship Ulysses, Denmore, from Oporto. Spoke brig Polly, from Charleston, bound to Lisbon. April 21, spoke ship Perseverance, from Lisbon, bound to N. York, 7 days out; schr. Bull, from Boston, bound to Lisbon. May 5, spoke brig Amiable Matilda, from New-York, bound to Amsterdam, in lat. 41, 56, long. 44, 7 days out.

Ship Brisies, Christie, from Liverpool. April 17, lat. 50, 47, long. 21, carried away her bowsprit. Spoke lat. 47, 40 long. 39, 33, ship Thomas, Shackley, from Philadelphia.

Brig Canton, Case, 31 days from Micheals. May 10th, in lat. 36, long. 62, spoke ship John Adams of Portsmouth, capt. Sterett, out 39 days from London bound to Savannah. 16th, in lat. 39, long. 68, 30, spoke ship Betsey, Seton, out 3 days from New-York.

Schooner Egle, Troup, 24 days from Montego Bay. Off Cape Antonia spoke brig Jane, from Lucea, Jamaica, bound to Bristol, Connecticut, out 5 days. Same day spoke brig Jane, bound from Jamaica to Philadelphia out 5 days.

Brig Mitilda, Roche, from the Havanna. Left there, brig William, Thompson, of New-Haven for New-York; barque Galer, of and for Baltimore; brig ——, Israel, for Philadelphia; brig Exchange, from New-Orleans, not permitted to enter; with flour, belonging to Middletown; schr. Martha, Crawley, for New-York; sch Caroline, Bishop, off the harbor 26 days from Baltimore not permitted to enter; schooner Adventure, do. Spoke a sloop from Madeira, off the Matanzas, bound to Havannah, captain M'Knight.

Schr. Generous Friend, Hazard from Guadaloupe. Left there the 29th April the schooner Hector, to sail in 8 days for this port; brig Hiram, of Philadelphia discharging; schooner ——, Canton, to sail in 2 days for Wilmington Del. brig William, and William and Mary, both for Newburyport, and several other eastern vessels, names unknown. Lat. 28, long. 66, spoke brig Lark, from Philadelphia to Port-au-Prince.

Ship Diana, M'Call, from Canton.—Left there, ship Enterprize, Hubbell, for this port, to sail in 3 or 4 weeks. April 20, put into Guadaloupe for fresh provisions. Spoke ship Rosseau, of Philadelphia from Virginia, 3 days out. May 10, spoke the brig Gen. Wayne, Cullen, from New-York, for Port au Prince, from the Hook. Parted from the ship Betsey, Cartwright, bound from Boston to Canton, on 10th Jan. off Java Head. The following American vessels arrived at China in the year 1801—Brig Lovely Lass, Galloway, Philadelphia; ship Minerva, Folger, Massafuero; ship Dispatch, Benners, Philadelphia, returned in distress 23d August; India, Hathaway, do. Mount Vernon, Dehart, do. Connecticut, Swords do. Active, Clay, do. ship Thomas Russel, Davis, Boston; Arab, Bryan, do. last from Gulph of Bombay; Charlotte, Ingersol, Boston; Ann and Hope, Bentley, Providence, R. I. last from London; Lavinia, Houlbrook, N. W. coast of America; Aspasia, Fanning, Massafuero; Lucy, Pierpont, N. W. coast; Guatimazin, Bumstead, do. Enterprize, Hubbell, do.

Ship Charleston, Hussey, from Liverpool. April 25, spoke ship Sally, Gallop, from Bristol, for this port? long. 29 lat. 49, 22. May 19, ship Swanwick, from Liverpool for Philadelphia. April 6, spoke ship Nancy, Ross, from N. York for Dublin, out 31 days.

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BALTIMORE, May 21.

Arrived, barque Galen, captain Chambers, Havanna; left there the following vessels: ship Ajax, capt. Haynes, of and for Baltimore, in 10 days; Vigilent, Boyle, do. brig Christain, Israel, of and for Philadelphia, in 10 days; schooner Chance, West, of and for Baltimore.

The sch'r Nautilus, Bishop, of and for Baltimore, was lying off the harbor, expecting permission to enter daily. The sch'r Gardner sailed from the Havanna the first of May, for Jamaica. Off the capes of Florida, spoke ship Fame, from New-Orleans, bound to London.

Arrived, English brig General Nugent, 28 days from Kingston (Jam,) Left a number of American vessels their names unknown.

Spoke in Crooked Island passage, brig Fanny, Edwards, 10 days from Baltimore, for Port Republican. Off Cape Hatteras, brig Andrewscoggin, from N. Orleans to N. York.

Brig Betsey and Peggy, from Savannah and a schooner from Norfolk, arrived this morning.

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FRANKFORT, May 7.

Saturday last a gentleman arrived in this place, who left Natchez the 28th March, at which time flour was selling at four and a half dollars per barrel, at Natchez, and six and a half at Orleans.

He left Natchez in company with eleven others, and on the night of the 6th of April, about sixty miles beyond the Chickasaw nation, they were robbed of about 1200 dollars—Their camp was fired on in the dead of night, and one man wounded; the others made their escape—Our informant took his saddlebags, in which were 2300 dollars, and ran about two miles, were he concealed them and returned next morning to the camp, which the robbers had not left—They gave him his horse & saddle; and to the wounded man, beside his horse and saddle, they gave seven dollars, to defray his expences to the settlement—the wound was a flesh one, in the leg. This banditti consists of nine men, well armed, who declare their intention of infesting the road for plunder. It is supposed to be MASON'S PARTY, and some of them are from the neighborhood of Natchez, where it is thought they have accomplices, who gave information when a large sum of money will depart for Kentucky. The notorious Harp, who sometime ago infested the lower parts of this state, is one of the party.

Alexandria Advertiser.

TUESDAY, MAY 25.

COMMUNICATION.

On Saturday the 22d of May, at 12 o'clock, P. M. Mrs. WASHINGTON terminated her well spent life. Composure and resignation were uniformly displayed during seventeen day's depredations of a severe fever. From the commencement she declared that she was undergoing the final trial, and had long been prepared for her dissolution. She took the sacrament from Dr. Davis, imparted her last advice and benedictions to her weeping relations, and sent for a white gown, which she had previously laid by for her last dress—thus in the closing scene, as in all the preceding ones, nothing was omitted. The conjugal, maternal and domestic duties had all been fulfilled, in an exemplary manner. She was the worthy partner of the worthiest of men, and those who witnessed their conduct could not determine which excelled in their different characters, both were so well sustained on every occasion. They lived an honor and a pattern to their country, and are taken from us to receive the rewards—promised to the faithful and just.

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Married, at Hager's-Town, Washington county, Maryland, on Thursday the 20th May, by the Rev. Dr. Bowers, Mr. HENRY LEWIS, of Alexandria county, District of Columbia, to the amiable Mrs. MARY HAGER, of Hager's-Town.

The noted Thomas Claiborne, a member of Congress from Virginia, has written a most humorous letter to his constituents. Of all the ridiculous performances we have as yet seen, this certainly stands, if not the first, in the very first rank. It appears that Claiborne supposes, and very justly, that it belongs to the judges to decide the constitutionality of the late anti-justice bill. Claiborne says the *judges* are not removed by the bill, "what is to become of the judges will, in my opinion, form another great constitutional question the next session."

He complains several times, in the course of his address, that he has been greatly abused by the Washington Federalist. If Mr. Claiborne thinks himself abused in that paper, what will he think of the *abuse* of his friends? The following is the substance of a diaglogue which passed between a member of congress from Virginia, and the writer of this, then editor of the Washington Federalist.

Member. You have attacked me in your paper. I will not suffer it, nor will I take *legal* means to prevent it.

Editor. You might as well spare any menaces; they have no effect. The piece of which you complain was merely a matter of ridicule; not affecting your moral character; and even that notice would not have been taken of you, had it not been provoked by a declaration of Duane, that "Mr. Bayard was the only correct speaker on the federal side;" hence it was necessary to make a comparison, between the speakers of Virginia and Connecticut.

Member. If you're about to imitate *all Duane's dirty actions you've enough to do.* But I am a *decent* character; I am sent here by above 30,000 people, nor am I a speaker—you never heard me speak—There's *Clairborne*, you may ridicule him as much as you please, he *gets drunk every day*, and his friends can't prevent him.

Anti Democrat.

—

Wholesale Prices Current at Kingston, the 10th April, 1802.

Superfine Flour, 14 dols. in demand.

Pilot Bread, 8¼ dols. per barrell, dull sale.

Corn Meal, yellow, 5½ to dols. per do. in demand.

Indian Corn, 7s 6d to 8s 9d per bushel, in demand.

Black Eyed Pease, 13s 4d to 15s per ditto.

Rice per cwt. 40s.

American Mess Pork, 140s.

Ditto Beef, 80s in demand.

Hams, 3 bits to 4 bits per lb.

Pitch Pine Boards, Plank, Scantling and Ranging Timber, 14l to 15l per M.

No demand for Naval Stores, Spars or Masts, at present.

N. B. Should any large shipments of provisions be made this way, the price will fall prodigiously, otherwise they cannot, on account of the very great consumption here, having such a powerful navy and army on this station. Provisions will be much wanted in St. Domingo by the French navy and army until the reduction of that colony, &c.

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Extract of a letter from the Havanna, to a geneleman in Philadelphia, dated April 28th.

"Some days ago, a town a small distance back of the Havanna took fire and the whole place, containing upwards of 3000 houses, was consumed. The loss is estimated at four million of dollars. In consequence of this event, the goverment have come to a determination to admit from three to 5000 barrels of flour to be entered from the American vessels laying off the harbor, to be sold to the King at a stated price, and afterwards retailed to individuals, the profits on which speculation is to go to the sufferers."

—

It is understood, that an arrival at Newport, in 29 days from Cadiz, brings advice of the ratification of the Definitive Tretay between France, Great-Britain, &c. by all the powers concerned.—*Palla.*

—

A triumphing democrat, in the fullness of his exultation, rashly proclaimed, that "the sun of federalism was set forever." It has indeed been somewhat "*shorn of its beams,*" and obscured in "*dim eclipse,*" and for a time hath ceased to bless our country with its light. But its absence will be temporary and its return glorious. Those birds of darkness, which have made the forest resound with their schreechings and dissonant notes, will shortly fly before its beams, and hide themselves in their wonted obscurity. Already we perceive the sure prognostics that the *sun of federalism* is again rapidly rising to the verge of the horizon; already the morning blushes with its beams, and a thousand rays shoot and sparkle round the sky. The fogs of faction and the dark clouds of democracy will be dissipated at its approach; and and our country will again rejoice in the cheering and fertilizing lustre of the benificial luminary.

Proud impious man! think'st thou that sanguine cloud,
Rais'd by thy breath hath quench'd the orb of day,
To-morrow he repairs the golden flood,
And warms the nation with redoubled ray.
(Palladium.)

—

'The FARMER's INSTRUCTOR,' a democratic paper, printed heretofore, by Benjamin Mayer, in this Borough, having INSTRUCTED the Famers for about 120 weeks, the latter part of the term finding many getting so wise as to have no more occasion for INSTRUCTION, and but few pupils applying....gave a fatal groan last Wednesday....and....expired!——may its errors expire with its existence!

Harrisburg paper.

—

Mr. PICKERING.

It appears that Mr. Gallatin, the secretary of the treasury, has finished his labors as to many of the accompts, wherein it was alledged that such embezzlements and defalcations would be discerned. It will be remembered that Mr. Timothy Pickering was not only suspected, but accused of being a very great culprit. And it was alledged that such a man as Gallatin, if the chance should be given to him, would be able to reduce the accusation to a certainty. Mr. Gallatin has had the chance and after thirteen months examination behold! he has discerned that by the prudent and judicious conduct of Mr. Pickering, he has gained 14,000 dollars for the United States in the remittances to Holland, every dollar of which he might have pocketed, if he had thought proper. In justice to the character of Pickering, and for the sake of truth, thes information is given. [*Recorder*

SALE by AUCTION.

In addition to the Goods already advertised, will be sold to-morrow at the Auction Room,

4 pipes Lisbon Wine,
3 do. Holland Gin,
12 boxes Window Glass,
1 trunk Swansdowns.

THOS. MOORE,
May 25. Auctioneer.

BAR IRON

Received from Philadelphia, in the sloop Eliza, capt. Eveleth,

Five Tons in bars of different sizes,

To be sold cheap by the subscriber at his store on Col. Hooe's wharf.

WM. HARTSHORNE.
5th mo. 25. eo

NOTICE.

THE Committee appointed for erecting a LODGE ROOM, on the market square, beg leave to inform those gentlemen, who have been so liberal as to afford voluntary aid, that the materials are all procured and contracts made with workmen, and the work will be commenced this week, and that payment of their subscriptions will be immediately requested by the committee. May 25.

NOTICE.

All persons are cautioned against purchasing certain lots of land adjoining the town of Alexandria, advertised for sale by Philip Fitzhugh, and Charles Simms, as attornies for Mr. Pendleton, and said to have been the property of Baldwin Dade, as there is now a suit pending and undetermined in the chancery court for the county of Fairfax, instituted by me for the said property, and which I have no doubt of being determined according to my wishes.

R. ALEXANDER.
May 25. eo3t

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the sloop George, (Norfolk Packet) a negro man named PLATO, 6 feet high, about 30 years of age, thin made and has large whiskers. The above reward will be given if apprehended this day, or *ten dollars* if delivered to me or Mr. Andrew Jamieson at any time hereafter, or secured in any jail so that I get him again.

He is well known Alexandria, belonging formerly to Mr. A. Jamieson.

T. BUTLER.
May 25. d3t2e

SAMUEL BISHOP,

BOOKSELLER, & STATIONER

Respectfully informs the Public that he has received from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail Store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE,

That S. Bishop is appointed the ONLY *Agent for Alexandria.*

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-Street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper, he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluor albus, (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON's ESSENCE and EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wyth county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

☞ I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease, If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope-maker, South Second-Street, between Mary and Christian-Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second-Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength. JOHN HOOVER

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Ferguson, Esq. one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia County.

HAMILTON's
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short, flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of sprits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Paticular and plain instructions are given for every part of the neceffary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste,

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appatite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamiltin's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time, in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon close inspection quite replete with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickley heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime & foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE EYE-WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewise *by S. Plaasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburg; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.*

County of Alexandria, April 23, 1801.

Was taken up and committed to this jail, as a runaway, a Negro man who calls himself ISAAC, and says he belongs to a Mr. *Henry Griffith*, of Loudoun county, near the Red-House: he is about 40 years of age, of a low stature, and slim made: had on an old brown coat, jacket and breeches of negro cotton. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away—otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

JAMES CAMPBEL,
May 15. 1aw Jailer

Cath given for rags.

Spencer, Pearce & Co.

(Next door to Messrs. Bennett & Watt's retail store, King street)

Have received by the Gen. Hunter, from Liverpool, and the Union, from London—a part of their

SPRING GOODS,

Consisting of fine and coarse hats, Irish linens, osnaburgs, ticking, India dimities, silks, black and color'd silk velvet, silk gloves and mitts, ribbons, sewing silk, black crape, Barcelona and love handkerchiefs, buckrams, tapes, pins, ink powder and London pewter.

They have also received by the Six Sisters, via Baltimore,

An assortment of handsome Prints.

And they daily expect by the United States, from Liverpool,

Cotton and silk hosiery, stuffs, cloths, kerseymeres, flannels, aprons and shirting checks, thickset, fancy cord and velvet, bindings, ferrets, striped Holland, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, shawls, muslinet, Marseilles quilting, fustian, striped and silk nankeen, leather gloves, and a general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery,

which they will sell low for cash, or the usual credit.

May 19. d10t

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

Have imported in the brig Union, captain Woodhouse, from London, a general assortment of goods suitable for the present season, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms, by the piece or package.

May 18. d

SPRING GOODS.

JOHN RAMSAY,

Has imported by the brig Union, captain Woodhouse, from London, an assortment of goods suitable for the season, and is in daily expectation of receiving by the United States from Liverpool, an additional supply.

May 18. d

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ALEXANDRIA COUNTY. } TO WIT.

In pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court for the district and county aforesaid, made by consent of parties by the case of the United States; v. s. Robert T. Hooe & others in chancery, will be exposed to public sale for ready money upon the 19th day of June next, the following valuable property, conveyed in trust to the subscribers by Col. John Fitzgerald, late of this town, deceased, viz:—

A Water Lot commonly called Fitzgerald's Wharf, lying upon the south side of King street and east side of Union street, and bounded by an alley of 30 feet in width, on the south from Union street to the water. On this piece of ground are erected three Brick Warehouses, 24 feet 4 inches in front, 42 feet deep and three stories high each—Also, a SAIL LOFT above the up per story 73 feet in length and 42 feet wide upon the floor—all under one roof. Adjoining, and on the east side of this house, is a piece of ground unimproved the whole length of the house, 55 feet deep, terminating on a 25 feet alley, laid out upon the front of the wharf. From the front of the wharf is a pier extended into the river 100 feet by 60 in breadth. Appertaining to the pier is a dock 35 feet wide on the one side and another 28 feet on the other side.

Wm. HERBERT, } Trustees,
Jno. C. HERBERT, }

May 8. dtf

T. SIMMS

Has just received and offers for sale, at the lower end of Prince street,

15 jars best quality Tamarinds,

And a quantity of

Fresh Limes and Lemons,

April 27. d

FOR SALE,

A Negro Man, about 25 or 26 years of age—accustomed to house work and waiting at table—being strong and active he may be otherwise employed at the pleasure of the purchaser. Apply to the printers.

March 29. d

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co.